

Ancient Greek tyrants



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A tyrant (from Ancient Greek τύραννος (túrannos) 'absolute ruler'), in the modern English usage of the word, is an absolute ruler who is unrestrained by law, or one who has usurped a legitimate ruler's sovereignty. Often portrayed as cruel, tyrants may defend their positions by resorting to repressive means. The original Greek term meant an absolute sovereign who came to power without constitutional right, yet the word had a neutral connotation during the Archaic and early Classical periods. However, Greek philosopher Plato saw tyrannos as a negative form of government, and on account of the decisive influence of philosophy on politics, deemed tyranny the "fourth and worst disorder of a state."

Tyrants lack "the very faculty that is the instrument of judgment"—reason. The tyrannical man is enslaved because the best part of him (reason) is enslaved, and likewise, the tyrannical state is enslaved, because it too lacks reason and order

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One can apply accusations of tyranny to a variety of types of government:

to government by **one individual**
(in an autocracy)

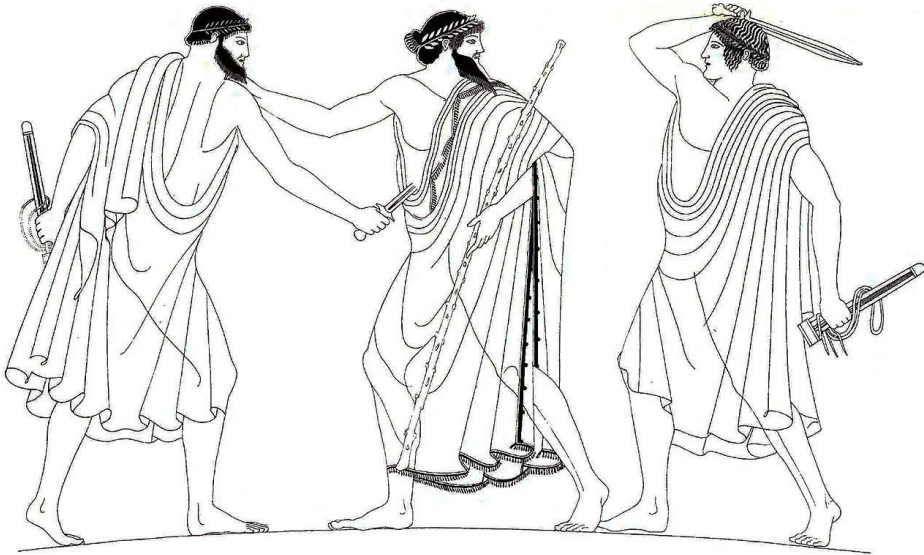
to government **by a minority** (in an **oligarchy**,
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Ancient Greek tyrants

Tyrannicide



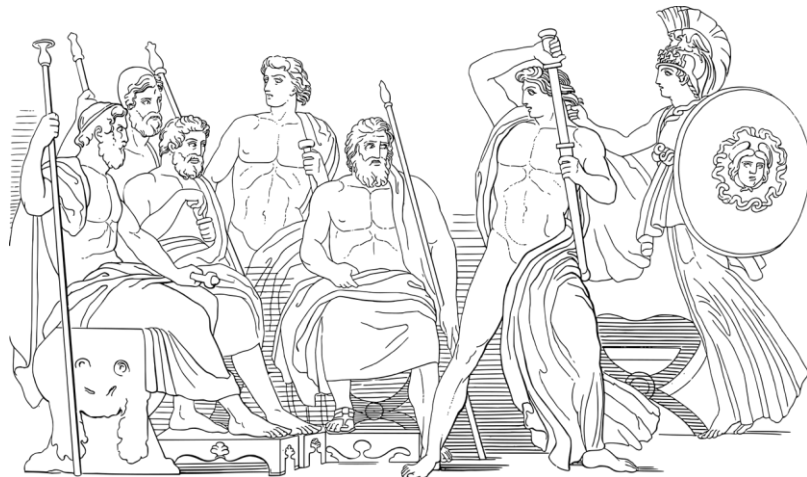
Tyrannicide is the killing or assassination of a tyrant or unjust ruler, purportedly for the common good, and usually by one of the tyrant's subjects. Tyrannicide was legally permitted and encouraged in Classical Athens. Often, the term "tyrant" was a justification for political murders by rivals, but in some exceptional cases students of Platonic philosophy risked their lives against tyrants. The killing of Clearchus of Heraclea in 353 BC by a cohort led by his own court philosopher is considered a sincere tyrannicide. A person who carries out a tyrannicide is also called a "tyrannicide".

Ancient Greek tyrants

Tyrannicide

Common good

is either what is shared and beneficial for all or most members of a given community, or alternatively, what is achieved by citizenship, collective action, and active participation in the realm of politics and public service. The concept of the common good differs significantly among philosophical doctrines. Early conceptions of the common good were set out by Ancient Greek philosophers, including Aristotle and Plato. One understanding of the common good rooted in Aristotle's philosophy remains in common usage today, referring to what one contemporary scholar calls the "good proper to, and attainable only by, the community, yet individually shared by its members."



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In contemporary economic theory, a common good is any good which is rivalrous yet non-excludable, while the common good, by contrast, arises in the subfield of welfare economics and refers to the outcome of a social welfare function. Such a social welfare function, in turn, would be rooted in a moral theory of the good (such as utilitarianism). Social choice theory aims to understand processes by which the common good may or may not be realized in societies through the study of collective decision rules. Public choice theory applies microeconomic methodology to the study of political science in order to explain how private interests affect political activities and outcomes.

It is when one another respects others' dignity and rights

For the Ancient Greeks, the Common Good was the flourishing of the hierarchical network of people, known as the polis (one's city, or state).

"certain general conditions that are ... equally to everyone's advantage".

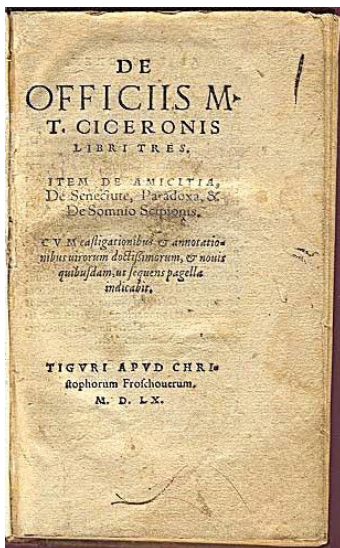


**Salus publica suprema lex esto,
"The common good is the
supreme law",
in the Swiss Parliament**

Ancient Greek tyrants

Tyrannicide can also be a political theory and, as an allegedly justified form of the crime of murder, a dilemmatic case in the philosophy of law, and as such dates from antiquity. Plato describes a violent tyrant as the opposite of a good and "true king" in the Statesman, and while Aristotle in the Politics sees it as opposed to all other beneficial forms of government, he also described tyrannicide mainly as an act by those wishing to gain personally from the tyrant's death, while those who act without hope of personal gain or to make a name for themselves are rare.

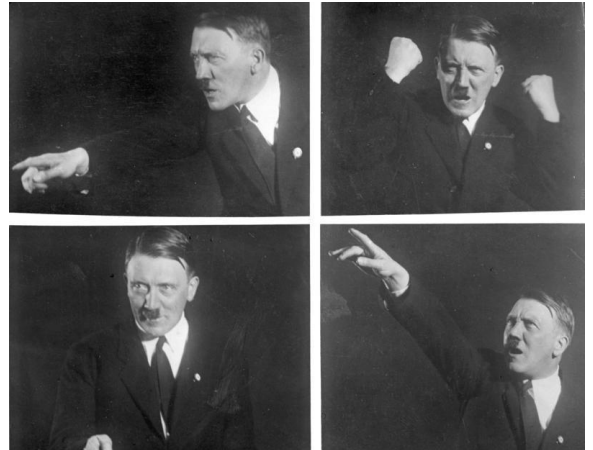
Support for tyrannicide can be found in Cicero's De Officiis. Cicero presents a philosophical stance that in certain extreme circumstances, tyrannicide can be considered a moral duty. Cicero argues that when a ruler becomes a tyrant, violating the laws and oppressing the people, it is the duty of citizens to protect the state and restore justice, even if it means taking drastic measures such as killing the tyrant.



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He believed that the welfare of the state and the protection of its citizens should take precedence over the life of a tyrant who endangers these principles.



Adolf Hitler 17 million killed, also total dead in World War II 60 million dead.



Rummel has estimate to over 272 million innocent, non-combatant civilians who were murdered by their own governments during the 20th century. it "could be over 400,000,000.



**MAO: 60 – 70 million
Stalin: 22 million
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75 % of the killing by
Government by Rulers as
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Phalaris (Greek: Φάλαρις) was the tyrant of Akragas (now Agrigento) in Sicily in Magna Graecia, from approximately 570 to 554 BC.

Phalaris was renowned for his excessive cruelty. Among his alleged atrocities is cannibalism: he was said to have eaten suckling babies. He was at last overthrown in a general uprising headed by Telemachus, the ancestor of Theron of Acragas (tyrant c. 488–472 BC), and burned in his own brazen bull.



Theron (Greek: Θήρων, gen.: Θήρωνος; died 473 BC), son of Aenesidemus, was a Greek tyrant of the town of Acragas in Sicily in Magna Graecia from 488 BC. According to Polyaeus, he came to power by using public funds allocated for the hire of private contractors meant to assist with a temple building project, to instead hire a personal group of bodyguards. With this force at his disposal, he was able to seize control of the town's government.



Ancient Greek tyrants

Clearchus of Heraclea

c. 401 BC – 353 BC

Having deserted the side of the oligarchs, Clearchus put himself forward as the man of the people, and in around 365 BC obtained from the city's population the command of a body of mercenaries, and, having got rid of the oligarchs by murder and banishment, raised himself to the tyranny. He was said to have used his power as badly and with as much cruelty as he had gained it and, as a sign of his arrogance, assumed publicly the attributes of Zeus.

Thanks to his behaviour towards those he ruled over, Clearchus lived in constant fear of assassination, against which he guarded in the strictest way. But, in spite of his precautions, he was killed by Chion and Leon in 353 BC, after a reign of twelve years.

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Lygdamis of Naxos

He was initially a member of the oligarchy which ruled Naxos. In 546 BC, Lygdamis supported the former Athenian tyrant Peisistratos in his landing at Marathon, which led to the restoration of Peisistratos to power in Athens.

In 524 BC, Lygdamis' rule over Naxos was ended when he was overthrown by the intervention of a Spartan army. Naxos continued to prosper in the years immediately after Lygdamis' rule under a new oligarchy

Ancient Greek tyrants

Abydus

Daphnis, c. 500 BC under Darius I
(pro persian)[1]

Philiscus, c. 368-360 BC
(assassinated)

Iphiades, 360-? BC

Agrigentum (Acragas)

Phalaris, 570-554 BC (overthrown
and roasted)

Telemachus, after 554 BC

Alcamenes, 6th/5th century BC[3]

Alcandros (Alcander), 6th/5th
century BC[3]

Theron, 488-472 BC

Thrasydaeus, 472 BC (expelled and
executed)

Phintias, c. 288-279 BC

Sosistratus, 279-277 BC. Later
tyrant in Syracuse

Alabanda

Aridolis, 480 BC (POW)

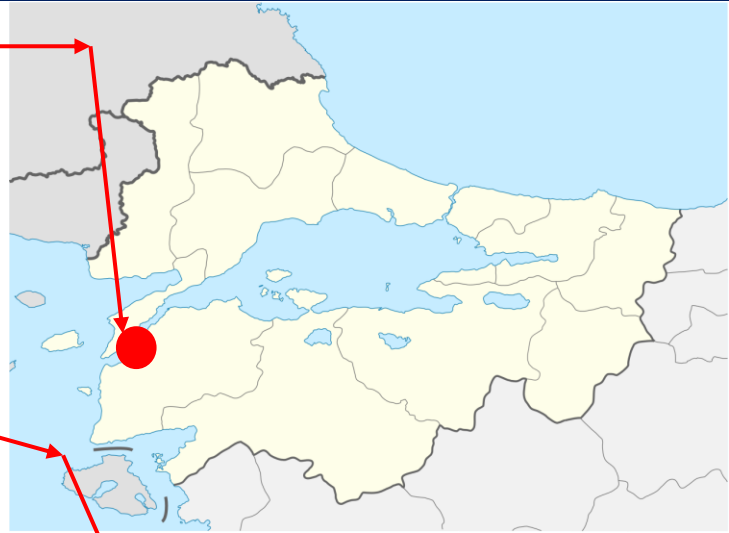
Amyntas, after 480 BC

Ambracia

Gorgus, son of Cypselus, fl. 628-600
BC

Periander, until 580 BC, son of
Gorgus and grandson of Periander
of Corinth[5]

Archinus, 6th century BC[

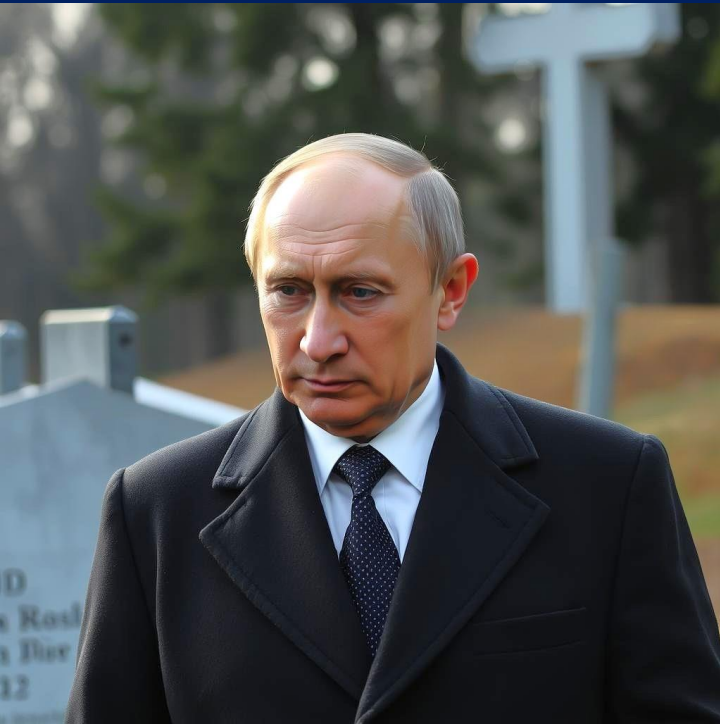


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**Save (17 000 000 people)
Kill Adolf Hitler
"Greater Good" (42 plans to kill)**

Dictators to Day



Vladimir Putin is a lone dictator, completely autocratic. He lets people die all over the world if he wants. He murders his own citizens who he doesn't like. Methods, poisoned murders, prison with murders in prison. Faked accidents. Targets Journalists, political opponents. He hasn't murdered millions of people like Stalin (22 million)



Kim Jong Un (born 8 January 1982, 1983 or 1984) is a North Korean politician and dictator who has been the third supreme leader of North Korea since 2011. Kim Jong Un rules North Korea as a totalitarian dictatorship, and his leadership has followed the same cult of personality as his father and grandfather. He has ordered the purge and execution of several North Korean officials including Relatives.

Dictators to Day



Donald Trump was already a sociopath at the age of eight. Even then, he physically abused his teachers. He lacks empathy like sociopaths do. He was already a millionaire at the age of eight. Money came from his father. In 1987, he had the KGB, the Soviet spy organization, recruit him. Agentnamn Krasnov.

In 2015, the US election was rigged and he became president. Russia had troll factories with 1,000s of people influencing social media during the election. The next election in 2020 was lost and he participated in the storming of the Capitol where deaths occurred. By winning the next election he has acted as an agent for Russia would have done and he has damaged the United States for many years to come. He is already acting as if he believes he is a Dictator. Which he cannot yet be classified as. If you think about how the Greeks thought, it was the duty of the citizens to kill a Dictator and to protect the state in the first place. The alternative of letting the damage to the state get worse over time was not an option in this case. If you look at Adolf Hitler, he is an example. For 12 years, he completely destroyed the state of Germany and was responsible for 17 million murders or deaths due to his decisions. He had 42 assassination plots against him.

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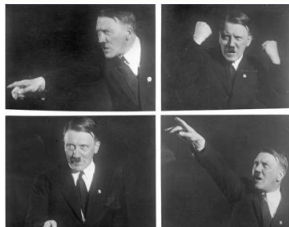
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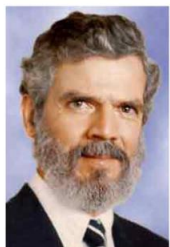


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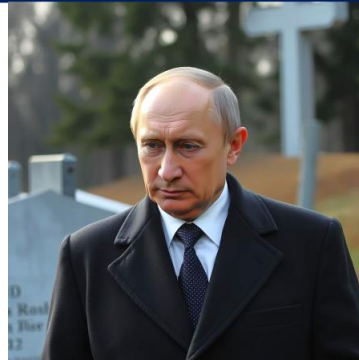
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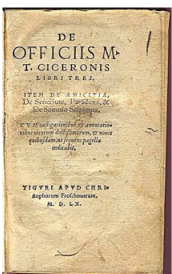
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